

What is Beta Decay?

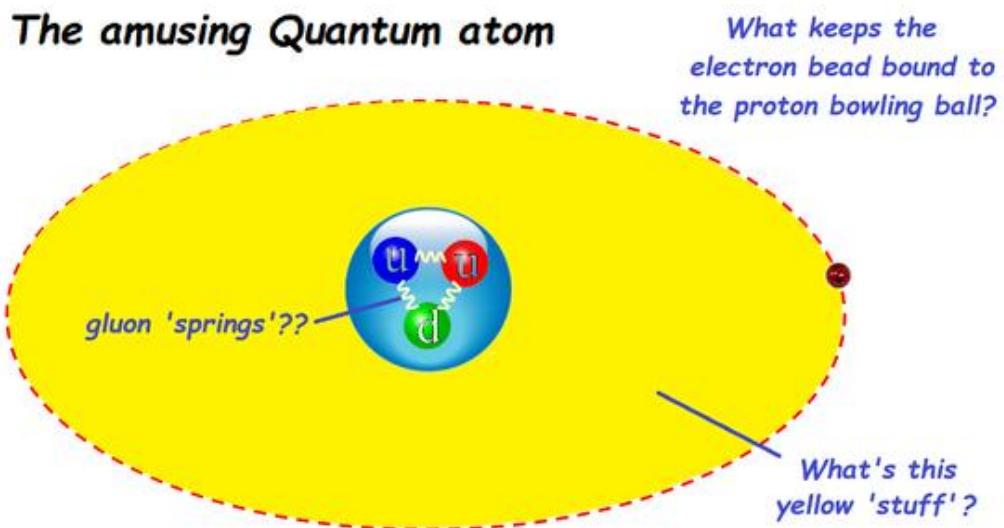
The surrealistic Quantum atom

In Quantum Mechanics, beta decay is described as an atom spitting out an electron bead. To simplify the explanation, we will invoke the simplest of atoms: the hydrogen atom.

According to the Quantum mathematicians, an atom consists of an electron bead circling a proton bowling ball. It's known as the planetary model (of Rutherford-Bohr fame). A mechanic will always deny this atom at the end of his presentation, but it's the one he used throughout his dissertation and continues to use at every occasion to explain ionization, electricity, and phenomena such as quantum jumping and beta decay.

So we rub it in. We emphasize that this IS the Quantum atom because it is the one that the mathematicians use to simulate everything in their atomic theories. Their latter day, after-the-fact denials are unjustified, contradict their presentations, and, therefore, fall on deaf ears.

The amusing Quantum atom

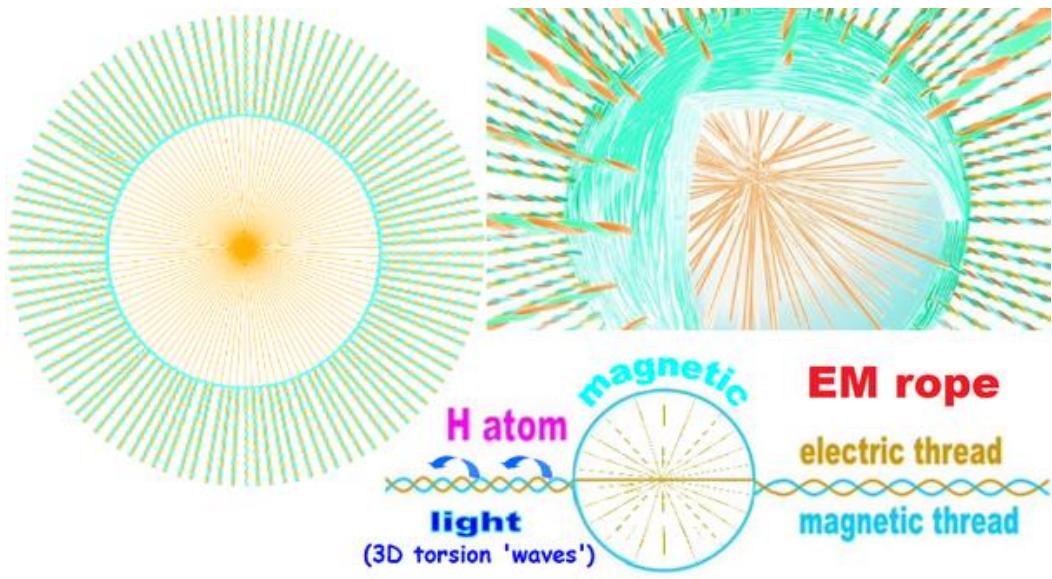


Of course, what the Quantum mathematician cannot justify and will never be able to justify with the ubiquitous planetary atom is what keeps the electron bead bound to the nucleus in the first place. And that's where the Quantum physical interpretations disintegrate entirely. It's also the underlying reason everyone from Bohr to Feynman declared that no one can understand or explain or illustrate or visualize the surrealistic nonsense that has come out of Quantum Mechanics in the last 100 years: particles at two places at once, entanglement, tunneling, superposition, etc.

A rational atom

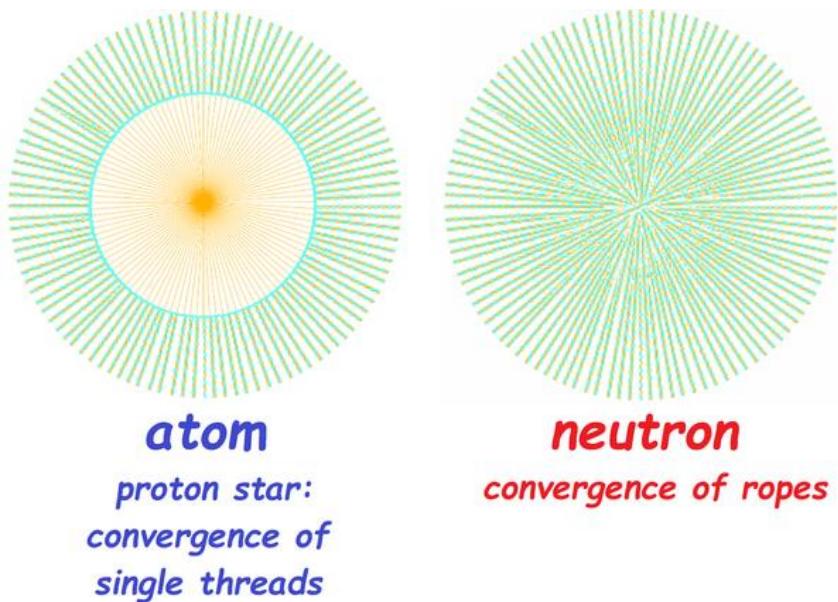
Under the Rope Model of the Atom, we are able to give a rational physical interpretation to what's happening during beta decay. Here, 'rational' means that we can illustrate the mechanism and you can understand it merely by looking at pictures or [watching a movie](#). That's where Science stops and religion begins: whether you BELIEVE in that explanation...

We start with a rational model of the atom which simulates most if not all the properties we have discovered of that tiny invisible entity. The atom does not consist of a bead circling a bowling ball, but rather of a proton star encapsulated within an electron membrane: what the mechanics vaguely labeled as a 'cloud', a 'shell', or an 'orbital' all these years. The membrane is comprised of countless twined threads that converge upon our atom from every atom in existence. One thread continues straight to the center of the atom and out another end. These form our proton star. The other thread forks out and forms the encapsulating shell: a globular, ball-of-yarn surface.



A rational neutron

If the proton is a star-like convergence of single threads, a neutron is a convergence of EM ropes. In fact, if all the atoms in existence are bound to each other by EM ropes, it is unavoidable that there should be criss-crossings of ropes as well. These vibrating ropes form what is known as the cosmic background ‘radiation’ so popular among non-physicists. The neutron has no ‘charge’ because there is no back and forth pumping of a shell that expands and contracts like it does in an atom.



Beta decay

The H atom is said to spontaneously morph into a [free neutron every 15 minutes](#)

or so by spitting out an electron bead. A free neutron is one that is not found inside an atom but rather just floats around in space. Conversely, the neutron is said to morph back into an atom in about the same amount of time... purportedly by acquiring an independent electron bead floating about for no reason whatsoever. The explanation is surrealistic because what's missing is the mediator that triggers these conversions together with the physical mechanism.

Under the Rope Hypothesis, the threads slide out of a neutron's center and form the electron shell. The free neutron has morphed into an atom.

Conversely, the threads that form the electron balloon slide inwards towards the center where the proton is, twine around the threads that formed the proton star, and together form the EM ropes that construct the neutron. The atom has morphed into a free neutron.

